TRANSPORT SIMULATION OF STRIPED BASS EGGS IN THE CONGAREE, WATEREE, AND SANTEE RIVERS, SOUTH CAROLINA

By Noel M. Hurley, Jr.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MANUEL LUJAN, JR., Secretary

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Dallas L. Peck, Director

For additional information write to:

District Chief U.S. Geological Survey 720 Gracern Road Stephenson Center, Suite 129 Columbia, SC 29210-7651 Copies of this report may be purchased from:

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TRANSPORT SIMULATION OF STRIPED BASS EGGS IN THE CONGAREE, WATEREE, AND SANTEE RIVERS, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

The transport of striped bass eggs in the Congaree, Wateree, and Santee Rivers was studied by using a one-dimensional unsteady-flow model and a Lagrangian-type transport model. Simulated streamflows from the flow model were used with channel geometry information as input to the transport model. The results of a dye study were used to calibrate the transport model. The dispersion coefficients determined by the calibration were used to simulate movement of striped bass eggs spawned in 1988.

Striped bass eggs were collected every 8 hours at 4 sites over a period of 6 weeks during 1988. The density and average age of the eggs at the time of sampling were then determined by South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources personnel. Water temperature, monitored at five locations, was used to identify critical periods for egg sampling and to predict egg development time.

Egg survival and striped-bass recruitment depend on four physical factors: spawning location, water temperature, streamflow, and flow velocity. Laboratory tests indicate that the eggs, which have a specific gravity of 1.001, will settle to the streambed if flow velocity falls below about 0.2 foot per second. The eggs that settle in the river channel or in Lake Marion might not survive because they could be covered with silt and smother. Eggs that hatch near the lake may have a greater probability of survival than eggs that hatch in the upstream riverine habitat, because the lake habitat produces greater quantities of food (zooplankton) required by striped bass larvae during feeding stages.

The transport simulation results indicate that the eggs were spawned from river mile 5.8 to river mile 44.0 on the Congaree River and from River mile 14.5 to upstream of the study limit, river mile 66.3, on the Wateree River. Additionally, the eggs hatched from the upper reaches of Lake Marion to river mile 16.7 on the Congaree River and from river mile 0.0 to river mile 46.5 on the Wateree River. For the 1988 spawning period, the modeled results indicate that nearly all of the striped bass eggs hatched in the Santee River near Lake Marion.

Model results were used to develop equations to predict distance to hatching point and distance to spawning point from the sample sites. The equations are site specific but provide an easy method for estimating travel distance of the eggs.

INTRODUCTION

Shortly after the impoundment of Lakes Marion and Moultrie in 1941, the reservoirs, also known as the Santee-Cooper lakes, became nationally famous for their land-locked fishery of striped bass. The fishery is responsible for a significant part of the \$399 million that were spent on freshwater fishing trips in South Carolina in 1985 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1985).

The striped bass spawn each spring in the Congaree and Wateree Rivers upstream from Lake Marion (fig. 1), and the eggs develop as they drift downstream, suspended in the water column. For many years, the natural reproduction of striped bass in these rivers was sufficient to maintain a large population in the lakes. In recent years, however, the success of natural reproduction has declined, and fingerling striped bass have been stocked to supplement natural reproduction.

Striped bass spawning location affects the success of the hatch in that the spawning location, in conjunction with water temperature and flow velocity, determine the location in which the eggs will hatch. Temperature affects the length of time it takes eggs to hatch (Hassler and others, 1981), and stream velocities determine the distance eggs will travel before hatching. If flow velocities are too low, the eggs will settle to the bottom, significantly reducing survival probabilities (Bayless, 1967).

Hatching location can affect survival probabilities of striped bass larvae. Higher survival rates generally are associated with areas of high food density such as the upper reaches of the Santee River and Lake Marion. Lake habitats generally produce greater quantities of the food (zooplankton) required by first-feeding striped bass.

Management of the striped bass fishery in Lake Marion and its tributaries requires a knowledge of the spawning and hatching locations and their relation to streamflow. To provide the responsible State agencies with the data needed to properly manage the fisheries resource, the U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with a number of state and local agencies, undertook a study in 1988 to simulate the transport of striped bass eggs in this stream system using existing flow and transport models. The State and local agencies that cooperated in this study were the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department (SCWMRD), South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, South Carolina Public Service Authority, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Duke Power Company, and South Carolina Water Resources Commission.

Purpose and Scope

This report presents the results of a study to predict the spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs sampled during the 1988 spawning period in the Congaree, Wateree, and Santee Rivers using the BRANCH one-dimensional flow model and the BLTM transport model. Predictive relations were developed from the simulated transport results to estimate

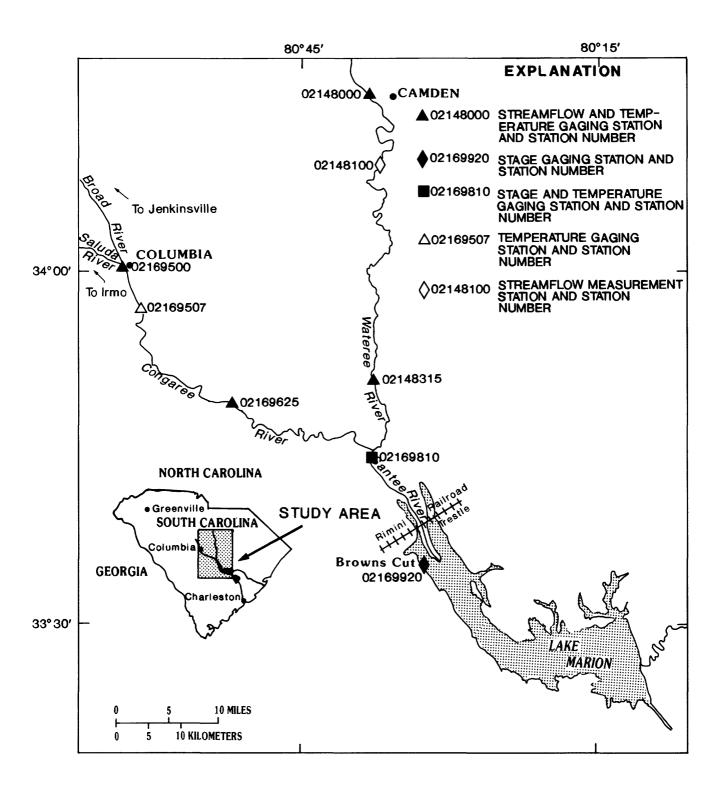


Figure 1.--Study area and data collection sites.

spawning and hatching location from specific egg sample sites. These relations were developed using multiple regression analyses of the independent variables of discharge, egg age, egg development time, and water temperature.

Study Area

The study area includes the Congaree River, the Wateree River downstream of the U.S. Highway 601 bridges near Camden, S.C., and the Santee River to its confluence with Lake Marion at Browns Cut (fig. 1). Approximately 51.1, 67.5, and 16.2 river miles of the Congaree, Wateree, and Santee Rivers, respectively, were studied. The 7.3-mile section of the Wateree River from the Lake Wateree Dam to the U.S. Highway 601 bridge was not included in the study.

Flow in the study area is regulated by a series of dams. Flow in the Congaree River, formed by the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers at Columbia, S.C., is controlled by the release of water from Lake Murray Dam on the Saluda River near Irmo, S.C., and from Parr Shoals Dam on the Broad River near Jenkinsville, S.C., during low and medium flows.

Flow in the Wateree River is controlled by the release of water from Lake Wateree Dam on the Wateree River upstream of Camden. The rapid fluctuations in stage and discharge, common to regulated streams, are more pronounced on the Wateree River than the Congaree River.

The Santee River is formed by the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers. Backwater from Lake Marion affects flow in portions of the Santee River. The location and magnitude of these effects are dependent on lake elevation and streamflow.

Lake Marion surrounds, but does not inundate, the river channel in the lower reaches of the Santee River. This is because the natural levees formed by the Santee River separate the river from the lake in the approximately 5-mile reach from the Rimini railroad trestle to Browns Cut where the natural levees are completely inundated. Numerous cuts, man made and natural, are present in these levees, and under a combination of low-reservoir level and a higher river stage allow some flow and striped bass eggs to escape the river channel.

Acknowledgments

The author is grateful to personnel of the SCWMRD for sampling and determining the age of the striped bass eggs and providing technical suggestions and support. The striped bass eggs were sampled at 8-hour intervals during the 1988 spawning period by James Bulak, John Crane, Donald Gates, Drew Robb, and Gerrit Jöbis of the SCWMRD. Dr. Earl Hayter, Civil Engineering Department of Clemson University, is acknowledged for providing the use of a sand-channel flume for the suspended velocity experiments. Special thanks is extended to James Bulak, SCWMRD, whose insight and perseverance made this study possible.

STREAMFLOW, STAGE, AND TEMPERATURE DATA

Discharge, stage, or temperature data were collected at eight stations during this study: three on the Wateree River, three on the Congaree River, one on the Santee River, and one on Lake Marion. Continuous records of discharge and stage were available at four of the eight sites and continuous records of stage were obtained at the Lake Marion site. Additionally, continuous records of temperature were obtained at six sites (table 1).

Discharge and (or) stage data from stations 02148000, 02169500, and 02169920 were used to provide boundary input data to the flow model. Discharge and stage data from stations 02148100, 02148315, 02169625, and 02169810 were used in model calibrations and validations. Temperature data were used to determine the development time necessary for the sampled striped bass eggs to hatch.

Dye Study Data

The study area was divided into five reaches for the dye studies (fig. 2). Injection and sampling locations for the five reaches are summarized in table 2.

Several dye injections were made in the study area during August 1987. Measurements of dye concentration were used to determine travel times and dispersion coefficients, and to provide transport data for calibration of BLTM.

Procedures for the dye studies, which generally follow those described by Hubbard and others (1982), were as follows: A measured amount of rhodamine dye was instantaneously released near the center of the channel. Samples were collected at preselected locations along each study reach, and dye concentrations were determined by a fluorometer. The dye concentrations were usually determined at the observation sites prior to, during, and after the passage of the dye cloud. When possible the fluorescence of the river water was monitored until it had returned to background flourescence. When time or manpower restrictions existed, the dye concentrations after the peak had passed were monitored only long enough to determine the rate of decrease in concentrations and the time at which concentrations returned to background levels was estimated. Automatic samplers were employed during the night and when the dye cloud became dispersed over many river miles.

Cross-Sectional Data

Cross-sectional data were obtained in the study area by USGS personnel and from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). Bed Profiles at selected locations along the Wateree and Santee Rivers were measured by USGS personnel. Forty-three cross sections were surveyed along the Wateree River and its tributaries from the Wateree-Congaree confluence to just downstream of Lake Wateree Dam. Eight cross sections were surveyed along the Santee River from its headwaters to Browns Cut, the downstream study limit. The USACOE provided maps and data for 272 cross sections at approximately 1,000-ft intervals along the Congaree River.

Table 1.--Stream gaging stations used in striped bass egg study [Striped bass egg data collected by South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department]

Station	Station name	River mile	Type of record	Period of record
02148000	Wateree River at Camden	¹ 67.5	Stage, discharge, temperature	1935 - 1989 1988 - 1989
02148100	Wateree River near Boykin	¹ 54.7	Stage, discharge, striped bass egg collection (site S3)	1987 - 1989 Spring 1988
02148315	Wateree River below Eastover	111.3	Stage, discharge, temperature, striped bass egg collection (site S2)	1968 - 1989 1970 - 1989 Spring 1988
02169500	Congaree River at Columbia	² 51.1	Stage, discharge temperature	19 3 9 - 1989 1988 - 1989
021695070	Congaree River at Cayce Landing near Cayce	² 47.8	Temperature	1988 - 1989
02169625	Congaree River west of Wise Lake near Gadsden	² 27.5	Stage, discharge temperature, striped bass egg collection (site S4)	1981 - 1989 1988 - 1989 Spring 1988
021 <i>6</i> 9710	Congaree River at the Southern rail- way trestle near Fort Motte	² 4.7	Striped bass egg collection (site S1)	Spring 1988
021 <i>6</i> 9810	Santee River at Trezvants Landing near Fort Motte	³ 15.3	Stage, miscellaneous measurements of discharge, temperature	1986 - 1989 1988 - 1989
02169920	Lake Marion near Browns Cut near Lone Star	³0.0	Stage	1987 - 1989

Wateree River Mile; mile 0.0 is the confluence with the Congaree River.
 Congaree River Mile; mile 0.0 is the confluence with the Wateree River.

^{3.} Santee River Mile; mile 0.0 is the Santee River at Browns Cut.

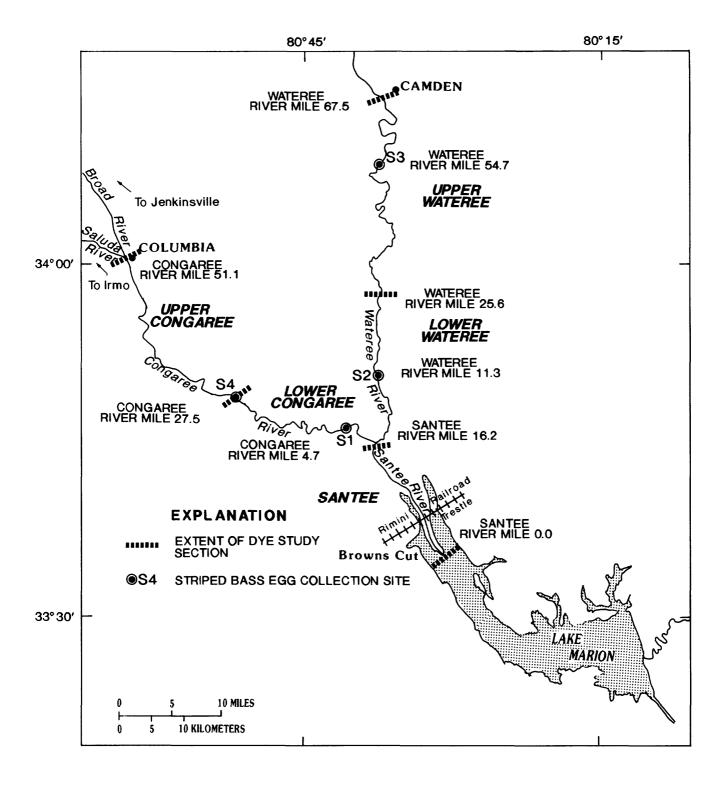


Figure 2.--Dye study reaches and striped bass egg collection sites.

Table 2.--Dye peak travel times in the Congaree, Wateree, and Santee Rivers

			· 			
Injection location (river mile)	Injection date	Sample location		River mile	Distance from injection (miles)	Dye peak travel time (hours)
	Upp	oer Congaree	River	Section		
49.9	8/24/87	Interstate bridge	326	46.6	3.3	4.6
49.9	8/24/87	Station 02	169625	27.5	25.4	24.5
	Lov	ver Congaree	River	Section		
27.5	8/17/87	Big Beaver	Creek	24.5	3.0	2.6
27.5	8/17/87	River mile	19.4	19.4	8.1	8.2
27.5	8/17/87	Southern Ratrestle	ailway	4.7	22.7	23.8
27.5	8/17/87	0.25 mile, upstream o Wateree-Con confluence	f ngaree	•25	27.3	27.8
	Upp	oer Wateree	River S	ection		
67.5	8/19/87	Interstate bridge	20	66.4	1.1	2.2
67.5	8/19/87	River mile	61.0	61.0	6.5	5.8
<i>6</i> 7 . 5	8/19/87	Station 02	148100	54.7	12.8	11.8
67.5	8/19/87	Spears Cre	ek	32.7	34.8	30.4
67.5	8/19/87	U.S. Hwy 3 bridge	78	25.6	41.9	38.2

Table 2.--Dye peak travel times--Continued

Injection location (river mile)	Injection date	Sample location	River mile	Distance from injection (miles)	Dye peak travel time (hours)
	Lo	wer Wateree River S	ection		
25.6	8/12/87	Cove Lake	22.5	3.1	3.1
25.6	8/12/87	Station 02148312 Wateree River at Union Camp	17.7	7.9	7.7
25.6	8/12/87	O.25 mile, upstream of Wateree- Congaree confluence	.25	25.3	28.1
		Santee River Sect	ion		
16.2	8/10/87	Station 021 <i>6</i> 9810	15.3	0.8	1.4
16.2	8/10/87	Rimini trestle	5.0	11.1	12.5
16.2	8/10/87	Browns Cut	0.0	16.2	20.9

The cross sections on the Wateree and Santee Rivers were determined by using a graphic fathometer attached to the gunwale of a boat. The trace of the channel bottom was recorded as the boat crossed the river at a constant speed. The width of the main channel and cross-sectional geometry for approximately 150 ft on either side of the channel were determined with conventional surveying equipment. Additionally, USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps (U.S. Geological Survey, 1953, 1982, 1987, and 1988) were used to extrapolate cross sections beyond the surveyed portion to delineate the flood plain.

STRIPED BASS EGGS IN THE CONGAREE, WATEREE, AND SANTEE RIVERS

The majority of the adult striped bass in the study area winter in Lakes Marion and Moultrie. Some striped bass, however, remain in the Congaree, Wateree, and Santee Rivers throughout the year. In early spring the striped bass migrate upstream from Lakes Marion and Moultrie to spawn in the Congaree and Wateree Rivers.

Spawning and Development Characteristics

Spawning begins when the water temperature reaches approximately 18 °C and continues intermittently for 6 to 8 weeks. Spawning begins as early as April 1 and terminates by June 1 and generally includes one to three spawning peaks in which a majority of the eggs are spawned. For example, in 1984 seventy-four percent of all Congaree River eggs were spawned during a 2-day period (Bulak and others, 1985).

The eggs are suspended in the water as they drift downstream. Sampling by SCWMRD in 1983 indicated that the eggs are uniformly distributed vertically throughout the water column. The development time of the striped bass eggs is inversely proportional to temperature and ranges from 63 hours at 15 °C to 23 hours at 26 °C (Hassler and others, 1981).

Sampling Procedures

Striped bass egg production was sampled by SCWMRD with anchored, 1.64 ft plankton nets at four sites; two on the Congaree River and two on the Wateree River. The egg-sampling locations are shown in figure 2 and listed below:

Collection Site, S1: Station 02169710, Congaree River at the Southern Railway Trestle, near Fort Motte
Collection Site, S2: Station 02148315, Wateree River below Eastover
Collection Site, S3: Station 02148100, Wateree River near Boykin
Collection Site, S4: Station 02169625, Congaree River west of Wise Lake, near Gadsden

Egg sampling began at each site in 1988 when the water temperature reached 17 °C. Initially, samples were collected twice each day until more than two eggs per 35.3 cubic feet of water were observed at sites S1, S3, or S4, or if more than five eggs were observed at site S2. Sampling was conducted at 8-hour intervals at each site after the egg concentration reached these threshold levels. When the number of eggs collected on each sampling event was less than the threshold levels on three successive samples, the sampling was reduced to daytime activity only. The sampling net was lowered into the river at midstream for 5 minutes at each site (fig. 3). The net used to collect the eggs was a 1.64 ft diameter, 0.02 in. mesh size plankton net. Discharges were estimated from USGS gaging station records, and the number of eggs passing the sample site was estimated by multiplying the density of eggs per sample by the estimated volume of water passing the sample site during a sample interval.



Figure 3.--Striped bass egg collection, Congaree River.

Ages of the sampled eggs were determined by SCWMRD personnel. A subsample of eggs from each sample was analyzed with a microscope and assigned an age. The mean age for the eggs sampled each day was computed by averaging the ages of the eggs in all samples collected that day. The results of the 1988 striped bass egg sampling effort furnished by the SCWMRD are listed in table 3. The data in this table indicates that the mean age of eggs in individual samples ranged from about 3 to 36 hours, and the peak spawning period was in late April at most sites.

		Lft 3/s, (dashes indicate no data
Date 1988	Total	Mean eggs per hour	Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	Mean flow (ft³/s)	Number	Mean age of sample (hours)	Development time, sample to hatch (hours)
	Site S1 St	Station 02169710,	Congaree River	at the Sout	Southern Railway	Trestle,	near Fort Motte
March 30		45,835	17.4	5,930	2	16.70	31
March 31		262,228	17.6	6,030	5	17.02	31
April 1		137,105	17.6	5,100	2	13.70	34
	9,640,858	401,702	18.2	4,880	15	10.85	37
	9,315,511	388,146	18.2	4,880	13	17.36	28
April 4	20,128,714	838,696	18.7	3,800	43	8.92	32
1	80,459,799	3,352,492	19.6	2,510	127	8.10	33
April 6	183,005,593	7,625,233	20.0	2,570	288	12.27	31
	268,750,311	11,197,930	18.8	4,490	313	10.70	37
	2,754,284	114,761	17.1	4,900	2	31.67	22
April 9	146,292	960'9	16.6	1	1	ł	1
April 10		0	17.1	1	1	1	1
		289,410	18.5	5,080	12	10.74	37
		947,382	18.6	3,760	35	9.37	42
April 13	13,533,891	563,912	17.7	4,610	17	10.53	\$
	1,366,702	56,946	17.4	9,680	П	15.20	39
		0	17.5	1	1	1	
		515	18.5	1	1	1	1
April 17	1,047,933	43,664	18.5	1	1	-	1
		686,072	18.8	7,520	18	9.28	36

Table 3.--Estimated total number of eggs, mean number of eggs per hour, mean temperature, mean flow rate, number of eggs aged, and mean age of eggs by site and day for the 1988 South Carolina striped bass spawning study.-Continued

[ft³/s, cubic foot per second; dashes indicate no data]

Development time, sample to hatch (hours)	15 25 25 21 25 25 21	16 19 25 28	25 26 30 30 30	58224
Mean age of sample (hours)	12.07 19.69 11.37 7.44 16.66	19.80 18.17 12.36 10.92 10.78	12.45 14.18 12.63 12.00 5.06	10.80 15.37 16.30 14.78 22.02
Number	8 7 27 175 644	907 255 103 30 59	151 142 68 18 288	215 21 4 15 15
Mean flow (ft³/s)	6,150 5,320 5,480 5,210 5,090	5,130 5,220 5,160 5,280 5,120	4,170 4,040 4,320 4,220 3,140	3,150 3,160 3,850 4,990 4,180
Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	19.1 19.8 19.8 20.6 21.4	21.7 21.7 20.9 21.1 21.0	20.8 20.3 20.3 20.9 21.3	21.6 21.3 21.2 21.2
Mean eggs per hour	256,258 250,450 819,914 4,522,232 27,310,017	63,260,942 17,774,058 4,520,851 1,067,084 1,528,476	4,761,408 4,746,805 2,260,427 591,485 5,999,971	9,177,148 1,137,544 82,337 371,563 148,580
Total eggs	6,150,192 6,010,789 19,677,943 108,533,567 655,440,419	1,518,262,601 426,577,392 108,500,433 25,610,008 36,683,424	114,273,804 113,923,326 54,250,240 14,195,652 143,999,293	220,251,541 27,301,061 1,976,085 8,917,501 3,565,916
Date 1988	April 19 April 20 April 21 April 22 April 23	April 24 April 25 April 26 April 27 April 27	April 29 April 30 May 1 May 2 May 2	May 4 May 5 May 6 May 7

Table 3.--Estimated total number of eggs, mean number of eggs per hour, mean temperature, mean flow rate, number of ends and mean are of ends by site and day for the 1988 South Carolina strined hass

striped bass	Development time, sample to hatch (hours)	2488	1 23	188	½	333333
nd day for the 1988 South Carolina striped bass second; dashes indicate no datal	Mean age of sample (hours)	7.70 8.90 12.39	9.38 14.23 24.90 8.71	9.00 Eastover	11.30	9.53 16.20 8.60 20.56 22.60
the 1988 So shes indica	Number aged	4 11 9 215	28 1 8	2 below		26 11 14 5
second; da	Mean flow (ft³/s)	4,410 5,300 3,840 3,810	2,960 3,270 3,360 3,000	2,720 Wateree River	1,130	990 2,630 1,930 1,820 2,930
age of eggs by site ar ft³/s, cubic foot per	Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	21.9 22.2 23.3	23.7 24.2 25.4 25.4	25.6 25.3 Station 02148315,	16.2 16.4 16.3 16.5 17.0	18.4 18.8 17.3 16.8 16.0
	Mean eggs per hour	187,086 289,415 261,335 4,014,878	241,340 4,311	103,722 0 Site S2 Sta	0 13,040 0 15,136 23,498	466,863 174,864 762,687 67,878 8,355
number of eggs aged, and mean spawning studyContinued	Total eggs	4,490,069 6,945,967 6,272,037 96,357,075	5,792,158 103,471	2,489,337	0 312,964 0 363,269 563,962	11,204,719 4,196,741 18,304,484 1,629,071 200,523
Span	Date 1988	May 9 May 10 May 11 May 12		May 17 May 18	March 30 March 31 April 1 April 2 April 3	April 4 April 5 April 6 April 7 April 8

Table 3.--Estimated total number of eggs, mean number of eggs per hour, mean temperature, mean flow rate, number of eggs aged, and mean age of eggs by site and day for the 1988 South Carolina striped bass spawning study--Continued

[ft³/s, cubic foot per second; dashes indicate no data]

Development time, sample to hatch (hours)	22 38 1.39	78 28 28 1 1 1	13 7 30 24	11 15 28 16 29
Mean age of sample (hours)	33.20 2.80 9.62 12.40	 9.82 17.82	29.60 36.40 4.29 7.76 13.47	24.21 22.79 15.02 23.07 9.98
Number aged	700	4 %	3 7 69 149	83 47 17 3
Mean flow (ft³/s)	1,830 1,440 1,500 1,440	 2,440 2,880	2,580 2,980 1,930 2,460 2,720	1,950 1,830 4,230 3,520 2,140
Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	15.9 17.2 18.2 17.8 16.7	16.6 17.2 17.3 18.4	18.4 18.4 18.6 20.1 20.4	20.6 20.5 20.5 19.4 17.5
Mean eggs per hour	9,456 19,693 313,789 55,889 3,249	0 0 11,015 132,197 116,309	79,862 12,051 111,942 1,362,448 3,819,771	2,185,245 877,506 448,265 102,321 85,551
Total eggs	226,947 472,626 7,530,940 1,341,342 77,966	0 0 264,370 3,172,735 2,791,428	1,916,700 289,218 2,686,619 32,698,750 91,674,498	52,445,877 21,060,148 10,758,356 2,455,708 2,053,215
Date 1988	April 9 April 10 April 11 April 12 April 13	April 14 April 15 April 16 April 17 April 18	April 19 April 20 April 21 April 22 April 23	April 24 April 25 April 26 April 27 April 27

Table 3.--Estimated total number of eggs, mean number of eggs per hour, mean temperature, mean flow rate, number of eggs aged, and mean age of eggs by site and day for the 1988 South Carolina striped bass spawning study--Continued (page 5) [ft³/s, cubic foot per second; dashes indicate no data]

								- 1
Date 1988	Total eggs	Mean eggs per hour	Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	Mean flow (ft³/s)	Number aged	Mean age of sample (hours)	Development time, sample to hatch (hours)	
April April	29 11,576,681 30 25,014,798	482	19.4 19.6	1,630	31 53	7.59 8.65	31	
	12,038,823 6,594,980		19.7	1,550	34 18	7.02	33.45	
	2,955,604	123	20.4	1,330	ς	11.76	2 4	
May 5	800,228 386,169	33,343 16,090 1,224	20.8 21.1	1,330	77	8.62 18.75	27	
	50,409 50,409 185,037		20.3	2,090	-	5.60	30	
May 9 May 10 May 11 May 12	244,413 658,096 544,196 0	10,184 27,421 22,675 0	21.8 22.3 22.6 22.8	2,130 2,010 1,190	200	16.23 10.25 11.15	18 23 31	
	48,403	2	23.1	3	1	1	;	
			23.5 23.8	1 1	1 1	; ;	11	
May 16 May 17			24.5 24.5	1 1	1 1	1 1	; ;	
	47,910	1,996	23.4	;	1	1	;	

Table 3.--Estimated total number of eggs, mean number of eggs per hour, mean temperature, mean flow rate, number of eggs aged, and mean age of eggs by site and day for the 1988 South Carolina striped bass spawning study--Continued [ft $^3/$ s, cubic foot per second; dashes indicate no data]

	Date 1988	Total eggs	Mean eggs per hour	Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	Mean flow (ft³/s)	Number aged	Mean age of sample (hours)	Development time, sample to hatch (hours)
			Site S3 Sta	Station 02148100, Wateree River near Boykin	Wateree Riv	er near Boy	kin	
		00	00	14.0	1 1	! !	1 1	1 1
	April 1 April 2	000	000	14.3			1 1	11
17	April 4 April 5 April 6 April 7 April 8	0 6,265,008 2,387,388 559,101	261,042 99,475 23,296	15.1 14.9 16.6 14.8 15.5	1,560 3,280	0 -1	8.60 11.30	
	April 9 April 10 April 11 April 12 April 13	00000	0000	16.7 16.8 17.2 16.1 15.3		11111	11111	11111
	April 14 April 15 April 16 April 17 April 17	0 175,968 472,347 1,043,008 23,565,052	0 7,332 19,681 43,459 981,877	15.8 16.5 16.8 16.9	2,490 2,770 2,560	11112	8.60 1.70 8.66	45 46 47 47 47

Table 3.--Estimated total number of eggs, mean number of eggs per hour, mean temperature, mean flow rate, number of eggs aged, and mean age of eggs by site and day for the 1988 South Carolina striped bass spawning study--Continued

[ft³/s, cubic foot per second; dashes indicate no data]

Development time, sample to hatch (hours)	24 1 8 8 3 8 1 8 8	32 18 18 33 33	27.28.28.28.28	33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.
Mean age of sample (hours)	8.57 11.60 3.99 6.31	8.62 12.25 7.88 27.40 10.00	7.60 4.69 12.80 11.60	9.33 9.73 6.10 8.65 5.60
Number aged	12 2 53 371	191 4 40 1	6 12 1 1	9 m 0 m m
Mean flow (ft³/s)	3,210 1,820 2,720 1,940	1,730 3,920 4,070 2,060 1,520	1,670 1,530 1,100 1,480 1,240	1,540 1,570 1,600 2,060 2,130
Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	16.7 16.8 17.5 18.4 18.6	18.5 19.2 19.3 19.1 19.1	18.7 18.8 18.8 19.1	19.6 19.7 19.3 19.8 21.0
Mean eggs per hour	705,485 86,540 0 1,523,447 12,051,799	8210,048 274,250 2238,907 9,734 27,266	168,449 210,340 92,409 6,445 29,276	132,849 71,451 48,486 198,797 46,990
Total eggs	16,931,639 2,076,956 0 36,562,731 289,243,183	197,041,162 6,581,991 53,733,773 233,606 654,384	4,042,784 5,048,157 2,217,823 154,687 702,625	3,188,376 1,714,829 1,163,658 4,771,140 1,127,753
Date 1988	April 19 April 20 April 21 April 22 April 22	April 24 April 25 April 26 April 27 April 27	April 29 April 30 May 1 May 2 May 3	May 4 May 5 May 6 May 7 May 8

f.

flow rate,		Development time, sample to hatch (hours)	27 27 21 32	1 1 1 1 2 3	42 40 38	36 33 37
temperature, mean flow rate, South Carolina striped bass	e no data]	Mean age of sample (hours)	7.91 9.55 5.80 12.00 73	8.60 15.50 , near Gadsden	8.60 8.22 7.31 10.32	7.09 4.64 12.46 14.16
r, mean tem he 1988 Sou	hes indicat	Number aged	19 8 1 10 169	1 1 of Wise Lake,	3 10 7 16	177 313 94 29
ggs per hou Id day for t	second; dashes indicate no data	Mean flow (ft³/s)	2,100 875 722 1,530 1,220	1,570 1,960 River west o	6,140 4,710 4,870 4,250	2,590 2,190 4,270 4,960
eggs, mean number of eggs per hour, mean age of eggs by site and day for the 1988	[ft³/s, cubic foot per	Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	21.0 21.1 22.0 22.6 21.8	21.2 22.3 23.3 22.0 21.8 Congaree	16.7 16.7 17.3 17.7	19.0 19.9 19.6 17.5 16.1
ean		Mean eggs per hour	521,399 251,589 4,722 2,323 2,323	1,493,693 18,810 0 0 2,326 Station 02169625,	238,439 326,032 660,707 511,706 655,464	3,885,668 14,453,968 7,732,874 1,599,157 21,353
nated total r f eggs aged,	spawiiing scuuycuitinged	Total eggs	12,513,584 6,038,147 113,334 55,757 60,271,681	35,848,639 451,446 0 55,823 Site S4 -	5,722,528 7,824,761 15,856,973 12,280,949 15,731,147	93,256,021 346,895,221 185,588,979 38,379,757 512,472
Table 3	NPC S	Date 1988	May 9 May 10 May 11 May 12 May 13	May 14 May 15 May 16 May 17 May 18	March 30 March 31 April 1 April 2 April 3	April 4 April 5 April 6 April 7 April 8

Table 3.--Estimated total number of eggs, mean number of eggs per hour, mean temperature, mean flow rate, number of eggs aged, and mean age of eggs by site and day for the 1988 South Carolina striped bass spawning study--Continued

[ft³/s, cubic foot per second; dashes indicate no data]

Date 1988	Total eggs	Mean eggs per hour	Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	Mean flow (ft³/s)	Number	Mean age of sample (hours)	Development time, sample to hatch (hours)
April 9 April 10 April 11 April 12 April 13	0 0 0 8,688,280 283,749	0 0 0 362,012 11,823	16.8 17.0 17.7 17.0 15.8	3,500	111:11	9.42	45
April 14 April 15 April 16 April 17 April 17	160,871 1,769,584 0 214,458 3,255,266	6,703 73,733 0 8,936 135,636	15.9 16.5 17.0 17.0	7,860	1112	9.80	38 1 1 35
April 19 April 20 April 21 April 22 April 23	14,405,685 4264,475 21,401,904 686,409,721 2,513,513,853	600,237 177,686 891,746 28,600,405 104,729,744	18.4 18.4 18.3 19.4 20.1	5,260 5,450 5,270 5,130 5,060	15 8 29 328 900	8.57 8.10 8.56 4.96 7.64	3233
April 24 April 25 April 26 April 27 April 28	2,515,772,673 12,564,956 22,369,998 21,026,486 61,060,667	104,823,861 523,540 932,083 876,104 2,544,194	20.2 20.1 19.7 19.6	5,190 5,260 5,290 5,170 4,340	399 24 119 25 38	13.02 7.87 11.61 10.23 6.95	32 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Table 3.--Estimated total number of eggs, mean number of eggs per hour, mean temperature, mean flow rate, number of eggs aged, and mean age of eggs by site and day for the 1988 South Carolina striped bass spawning study--Continued

[ft³/s, cubic foot per second; dashes indicate no data]

Date 1988	Total eggs	Mean eggs per hour	Mean temperature (degrees Celsius)	Mean flow (ft³/s)	Number	Mean age of sample (hours)	Development time, sample to hatch (hours)
1	135,783,335	5,657,639	19.3	4,080	124	12,39	27
April 30	43,661,002	1,819,208	19.5	4,190	61	8.98	28
× 1	42,788,303	1,782,846	18.6	4,400	39	9.89	28
2	21,940,631	914,193	19.2	3,180	32	7.56	28
May 3	115,715,633	4,821,485	20.0	3,150	210	79.7	28
May 4	160,282,636	6,678,443	20.1	3,130	162	12.85	23
	35,339,286	1,472,470	20.7	3,450	45	12,02	24
May 6	11,222,189	467,591	19.9	5,110	16	8.01	30
	27,326,879	1,138,620	19.7	4,420	27	12.04	24
May 8	2,815,007	117,292	19.7	3,870	3	13.27	22
May 9	3,319,303	141,304	20.0	5,660	9	10.30	24
May 10	33,073,590	1,378,066	20.5	4,110	36	12.21	21
	38,975,382	1,623,974	21.0	3,000	94	14.08	18
y 12	37,534,854	1,563,952	22.2	2,850	19	5.13	27
May 13	32,264,054	1,344,336	22.2	3,350	22	12.63	19
May 14	16,028,788	998, 1999	22.0	3,440	19	12.24	18
	4,558,922	189,955	23.5	2,980	10	7.94	20
May 16	4,139,444	172,477	24.5	2,830	7	8.25	19
	3,467,134	144,464	24.2	2,410	5	15.36	13
	152,812	6.367	23.9	2,980	-	15.00	14

Physical Characteristics of Eggs

Striped bass eggs are relatively large in diameter, 0.118 to 0.157 in., and are spherical and non-adhesive. A large oil globule is attached to the top of the yolkmass. The yolk sphere is greenish or golden green in living eggs, but amber colored or pale yellow in a preserved state (Mansueti, 1958) (fig. 4).

The specific gravity, settling velocities, and minimum velocity at which striped bass eggs will stay in suspension were determined for use in implementing the water-quality model. The specific gravity of striped bass eggs, which is the ratio of the weight of an egg to the weight of an equal volume of water, was determined at collection sites S3 and S4 stations 02148100 and 02169625, respectively.

The specific gravity of the eggs was determined by inserting the eggs into solutions of known specific gravities. The specific gravity of the egg was determined to be the specific gravity of the solution at which the eggs were neutrally bouyant (tables 4 and 5).

The specific-gravity solutions were made by mixing sodium chloride with distilled water. Solutions varied in specific gravity from 1.00025 to 1.00140 and were mixed in increments of 0.00005. Special care was taken to avoid contamination of the solutions while transferring the egg samples.

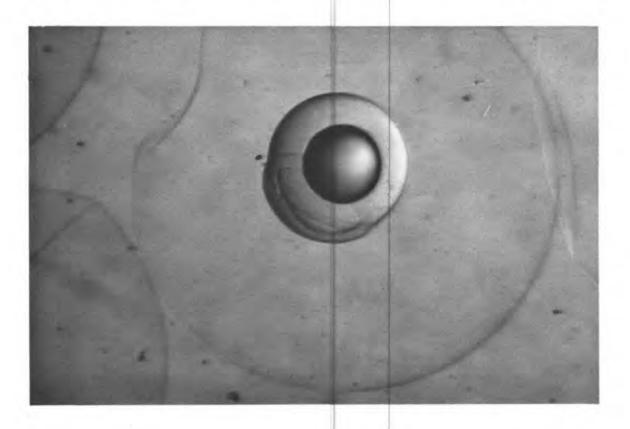


Figure 4.--Viable striped bass egg.

Table 4.--Striped bass egg specific gravities for site S4, station 02169625,
Congaree River west of Wise Lake near Gadsden, sample date,
April 7, 1988

Egg number	Specific gravity	
1 2 3 4 5 6	1.00125 1.00120 1.00120 1.00125 1.00120 1.00110	
7 8 9 10	1.00110 1.00125 1.00110 1.00105	
11 12 13	1.00110 1.00110 1.00105	
	Mean 1.00115	

Table 5.--Striped bass egg specific gravities for site S3, station 02148100, Wateree River near Boykin, sample date, May 10, 1988

Egg Number	Specific gravity
1 2 3 4 5	1.00105 1.00105 1.00100 1.00090
6 7 8 9 10	1.00105 1.00100 1.00105 1.00110 1.00100
	Mean 1.00101

The specific gravity of striped bass eggs tested at site S4 ranged from 1.00105 to 1.00125 with an average specific gravity of 1.00115, while the specific gravity of the striped bass eggs tested at site S3 ranged from 1.00090 to 1.00110 with an average specific gravity of 1.00101. These specific gravities were slightly greater than the mean specific gravity of 1.0005 determined for a 1962-63 California striped bass eggs tudy (Albrecht, 1964), but were small enough for the striped bass eggs to be almost neutrally buoyant. For purpose of this study, the eggs were assumed to be well mixed vertically and act as a "dissolved" substance in the water-quality model.

Viable (live) striped bass eggs were also tested to determine settling velocities in still water. The eggs were allowed to settle in a graduated cylinder filled with water from the sample site. The eggs were inspected at the sample site to insure viability.

The eggs were allowed to settle from the top of the cylinder to the 16.9 oz graduation line to allow the settling velocities to stabilize; then The time required for the eggs to settle a distance of 0.58 ft (from the 16.9 oz line to the 6.8 oz line) was recorded. Settling velocity was determined by dividing the distance traveled by time (seconds) (tables 6-8). Eggs collected on May 12, 1987, at site S1 had an average settling velocity of 0.011 ft/s. The average settling velocity of eggs collected April 6, 1988, at site S4 was 0.009 ft/s, while eggs collected at site S3 on May 10, 1988, had an average settling velocity of 0.009 ft/s.

Determination of the minimum velocity at which striped bass eggs will remain in suspension (the suspended velocity) was one of the more important aspects of this study, because there is a possibility that the eggs that settle to the river bed could be covered by sediment and die. Consequently, to determine the velocity required to maintain the eggs in suspension experiments were conducted in 1988 and 1989. On the morning of April 29, 1988, approximately 150 viable eggs were collected at site S4 for testing. They were transported to Clemson University in an insulated water cooler equipped with an aerator pump used to replenish oxygen for the eggs during transport.

The eggs were reexamined before testing at Clemson University, and approximately 70 percent of the eggs had survived the 3.5-hour transport. Viable eggs were injected into a 30-ft long by 1-ft wide by 1-ft high sand-channel flume to determine the velocity at which these eggs would remain suspended. The velocity was measured with an electromagnetic flow meter set at 80 percent of the total depth. The eggs were kept in suspension by velocities exceeding 0.10 ft/s and traveled in an elliptical pattern along the flume reach.

This test was repeated on May 1, 1989. Eggs were collected at site S4, during a spawning peak. The SCWMRD personnel stated that more than 25,000 eggs were retrieved in a 5-minute sampling. Approximately 2,000 eggs were collected and transported to Clemson University in the same manner as was done in the 1988 experiment.

Table 6.--Striped bass egg settling velocities for site S1, station 02169710,

Congaree River at the Southern Railway Trestle near Fort Motte, sample date, May 12, 1987

Egg number	Settling velocity (feet per second)
1	0.014
2	.008
3	.008
4	.017
5	.010
6	.007
7	.014
8	.008
9	.013
10	.009
11	.010
12	.010
13	.010
14	.012
15	.016
16	.010
17	.010
18	.014
19	.012
20	.011
21	.008
22	.013
23	.009
24	.013
25	.016
26 27 28	.013 .012 <u>.010</u> Mean 0.011

Table 7.--Striped bass egg settling velocities for site S4, station 02169625,

Congaree River west of Wise Lake near Gadsden, sample date,

April 6, 1988

Egg number	Settling velocity (feet per second)
1	0.011
2	.009
3	.012
4	.009
5	.008
6	.007
7	.010
8	.008
9	.009
10	.010
11	.010
12	.011
13	.008
14	.009
15	.011
16 17 18 19 20	.008 .009 .010 .010 <u>.008</u> Mean 0.009

Table 8.--Striped bass egg settling velocities for site S3, station 02148100, Wateree River near Boykin, sample date, May 10, 1988

Egg number	Settling velocity (feet per second)
1 2 3 4 5	0.012 .009 .010 .008 .009
6 7 8 9 10	.008 .009 .010 .008 <u>.008</u> Mean 0.009

Water flowing at a depth of 0.9 ft through a sand channel flume 30 ft by 1 ft was again used to carry the eggs. Velocities were monitored with an electromagnetic flow meter.

The eggs were inserted in the middle of the water column and observed as they were transported down the flume. The results were as follows:

Velocity (feet per second)	Total depth (feet)	Flow meter position (percent of total depth)	Observations
0.05 ± 0.01	0.9	60 80	All eggs sampled (6 of 6) settled to bottom and stopped before traversing the length of the flume.
.1 ± .01	.9	80	Sixty percent (6 of 10) of the eggs remained in suspension for the length of the flume.
.2 ± .02	.9	60	Eighty percent (8 of 10) of the eggs sampled remained in suspension
.17 ± .01	.9	80	for the length of the flume, and the two eggs that settled were bounced along the bottom for the length of the flume.

The eggs did not appear to move in an elliptical pattern as they did on the similar test conducted on April 29, 1988. The elliptical pattern noted in the previous test probably could be attributed to more sand in the flume bottom, which may have caused more turbulent flow and increased movement of the eggs. The 1989 observations indicated that the minimum velocity required to keep the eggs suspended was approximately 0.2 ft/s. This velocity was substantially lower than the previously reported value of 1.0 ft/s (Albrecht, 1964).

FLOW AND TRANSPORT MODEL FORMULATION

Streamflow was modeled by using the BRANCH Model (Schaffranek and others, 1981), a one-dimensional numerical model for simulation of flow in singular and interconnected channels. The one-dimensional flow model, BRANCH, was developed in 1981 and has been extensively used by the USGS in riverine and estuarine environments. Transport of the eggs was modeled by using the Branched Lagrangian Transport model, or BLTM (Jobson and Schoellhamer, 1987). The BLTM is commonly used as a transport model for dissolved water-quality constituents. Because of the small specific gravity of the eggs, they were assumed to act as a "dissolved" substance in the

water-quality model. The BLTM uses a Lagrangian reference frame instead of Eulerian. The Lagrangian reference frame follows the water parcel as it moves through the system much like floating along a river in a boat. The Eulerian reference frame differs from Lagrangian theory in that it tracks a parcel of water from a fixed point, much like observing stream-flow from a bridge.

BRANCH Model

The branch-network flow model, BRANCH, is a tool for simulating one-dimensional, unsteady flows and water-surface elevations occurring in a single reach of river channel or a system of multi-connected channels. The branch-network model applies two one-dimensional partial-differential equations, which govern transient flow in open channels. The equations are:

$$\frac{1}{gA}\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \frac{2\beta Q}{gA^2}\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\beta Q^2}{gA^3}\frac{\partial A}{\partial x}\Big|_{z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{k}{A^2R^{4/3}}Q|Q| = 0$$
 (1)

and

$$B \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$$
 (2)

where equation (1) is the equation of motion and equation (2) is the equation of continuity; and the dependent variables are z, the water-surface elevation, and Q, the channel discharge. The distance, x, in the longitudinal direction and elapsed time, t, are the independent variables. Other terms in the equations are B, the channel top width; g, the acceleration of gravity; A, the cross-sectional area; R, the hydraulic radius; k, a function of the flow-resistance of coefficient η (similar to Manning's n); and β is the momentum coefficient.

A weighted, 4-point, implicit-finite-difference-solution technique is used to solve the governing equations for a given open-channel network. This implicit technique has computational efficiency, stability, and versatility with respect to the application of boundary conditions. This model was selected because of its appropriateness to assess flows in regulated rivers where backwater is prevalent.

The BRANCH model requires specification of a simulation time increment and a finite difference weighting factor. As with all finite difference solutions for (1) and (2), these two parameters can affect the accuracy, stability, and convergence of the computations.

The BRANCH model uses stage or discharge at the boundaries to compute stage and discharge throughout the modeled reach. For this study, BRANCH used stage data at the upstream study limits, stations 02148000 and 02169500, and at the downstream study limit, station 02169920, and computed discharge, area, and top width at various cross sections in the model.

The study area was divided into 13 branches with 100 cross sections. Identical cross sections were used where branches connected. The Congaree River was subdivided into 5 branches with 40 cross sections, the Wateree River was subdivided into 7 branches with 51 cross sections, and the Santee River had 1 branch with 9 cross sections. Cross sections, where needed between measured cross sections, were interpolated from measured cross sections.

The cross-section data were put into a BRANCH usable format by the USGS Channel Geometry Analysis Program (Regan and Schaffranek, 1985). The USGS streamflow and stage unit-value data were stored in ANNIE, a data management and model preprocessor program that allows time-series data to be interactively read, stored, retrieved, listed, plotted, and checked. ANNIE was used not only as a data base for observed data, but also to check computed data generated by the BRANCH model. Also, ANNIE stored hydraulic conditions computed by the BRANCH model that were used as input to the BLTM.

The BRANCH Model was calibrated with a time step of 1 hour for the 1988 striped bass spawning period. The computed streamflow hydrographs were stored in ANNIE and compared to observed streamflows at stations 02169500 (Congaree river mile 51.1) (fig. 5), 02169625 (Congaree river mile 27.5), 02148000 (Wateree river mile 67.5) (fig. 6), and 02148315 (Wateree river mile 11.3). More than 200-discharge measurements have been made at station 02169500, Congaree River at Columbia, S.C., and more than 400-discharge measurements have been made at station 02148000, Wateree River at Camden, S.C. Consequently, excellent stage-discharge (rating curve) relations have been determined at these sites. The computed discharges were adjusted by modifying cross-sectional areas, varying flow resistance (Manning's n) with stage, and by accounting for storage in the reach. upstream limits of the study area are located at or near the fall line, the boundary of the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain Physiographic provinces. Rivers in this area are characterized by boulder and cobble bedrock beds with steep bed slopes. The study area is located in the upper and lower Coastal Plains of South Carolina; consequently, the channels are prone to meander and are bounded by swampland. Therefore, once the rivers leave their banks the storage area (area of little or no flow) increases dramatically. Discharge was originally calibrated for a 1-hour time step by varying the roughness coefficient with stage and varying the available cross-sectional area. The flow resistance values in the Fall Line were varied with stage from 0.025 to 0.120 on the Congaree River and from 0.025 to 0.050 on the Wateree River. Below the Fall Line flow resistance values varied from 0.025 to 0.050. Once the observed and computed discharges agreed within acceptable limits, the Branch model computed hydraulic parameters for the BLTM using a 30-minute time step. The 30-minute time step was used to calibrate the BLTM to more closely define observed dye transport conditions. When the hydraulic parameters of the original calibration were used in the BLTM, however, the observed and computed dye travel times did not correspond. Storage in cross sections was therefore altered, using data obtained from USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps (1953, 1982, 1987, and 1988) in order to increase computed travel times to agree with the observed travel times. Additionally, the changes in storage did not significantly change the computed discharges. Computed and observed discharges at stations 02169500 and 02148000 are shown in figures 5 and 6. respectively. The 1-hour time step produces adequate results and even

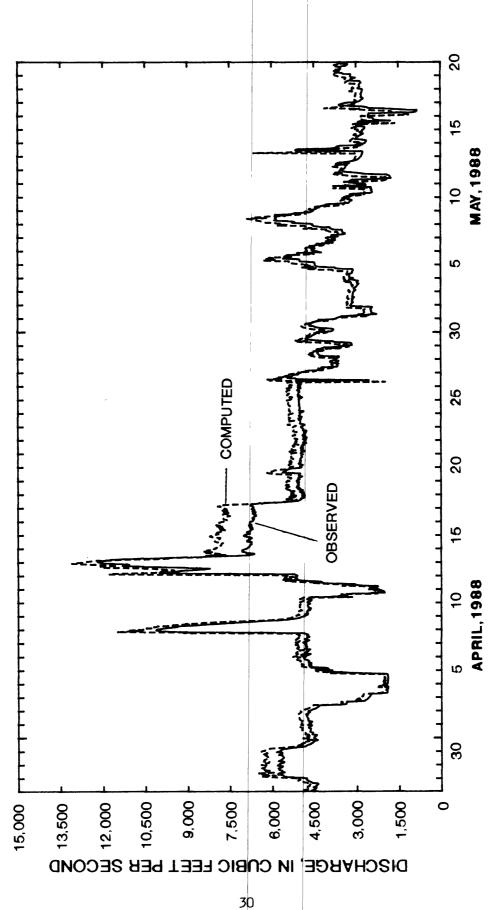


Figure 5.--Computed and observed discharges at station 02169500, Congaree River at Columbia.

Figure 6.--Computed and observed discharges at station 02148000, Wateree River at Camden.

though there is a slight phase difference, the computed and observed travel times generally are in good agreement and the model is suitable for estimating the striped bass egg hatching locations.

Branched Lagrangian Transport Model

The BRANCH model supplied instantaneous hydraulic conditions, discharge, area, and top width, at each cross section. The Branched Langrangian Transport model or, BLTM requires average hydraulic conditions at a cross section for the time step. In this study, the instantaneous conditions were assumed to represent average conditions for the time step (30 minutes) and a short program was written to convert the instantaneous conditions, output from the BRANCH model, to the input format required to drive the BLTM model.

The BLTM solves the convective-dispersion equation by using a Lagrangian reference frame in which the computational nodes move with the flow.

In the Lagrangian reference frame, the continuity of mass equation is

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left| D \frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} \right| + S + \Phi + K (C - CR), \tag{3}$$

in which C is concentration, t is time, D is longitudinal dispersion coefficient, K is rate of production of the constituent, CR is the equilibrium concentration (that is, the concentration at which the internal production ceases), Φ is the rate of change in concentration due to tributary inflow, S is the rate of production of concentration, which is independent of the concentration (zero+order production rate), and ξ is the Lagrangian distance coordinate given by

$$\xi = x - x_0 - \int_0^t t_0 dt',$$
 (4)

in which x is the Eulerian (stationary) distance coordinate along the river, u is the cross-sectional mean stream velocity, and \mathbf{x}_0 is the location of the parcel of water at time \mathbf{t}_0 .

Parcels of water in the river are assumed to be completely mixed; their volumes are affected only by tributary flows. The variation of concentration in a river reach is approximated by solving equation 3 for a series of parcels spaced along the river at intervals of about u Δ t. The concentration at any point is the concentration of the parcel at that point.

The assumption of completely mixed parcels may cause interpolation errors when determining the concentration at a given point. The major reason for the accuracy of a Lagrangian model, in comparison to an Eulerian model, is that this interpolation error applies only to the output computations; the grid concentration is not used in further computations

and therefore the error is not compounded. In an Eulerian model, similar interpolation errors are made for every time step and grid point but the interpolated values are used as the basis of all further computations.

The advantages of a Lagrangian approach, as outlined above, are: (1) the scheme is very accurate in modeling the convection and dispersion terms in comparison to the usual Eulerian approach (Jobson 1980, Thomson and others 1984), (2), the Lagrangian model is stable for any time step (Jobson 1981), (3) the computer code for the algorithms is short, (4) the conceptual model directly represents the actual transport processes, (5) the model is economical to run, and (6) the model output includes helpful calibration and interpretation information that is not usually available from an Eulerian model.

The BLTM was calibrated by using results of a dye study of the rivers conducted August 10-25, 1987, on the upper and lower Congaree River, upper and lower Wateree River, and the Santee River. For calibration, the BLTM was operated at a 30-minute time step. Observed dye concentrations were entered into the model at the most upstream cross section. Adjustments to the dispersion coefficient allowed calibration of peak dye concentrations and adjustments to storage area, discussed previously in the BRANCH model section allowed calibration of the travel times. The reaches modeled by the BLTM incorporated the Congaree River from the I-326 bridge to its mouth, the Wateree River from the I-20 bridge to its mouth, and the Santee River from its headwaters to Browns Cut. Computed and observed dye concentrations and travel times are compared in figures 7-10. Once calibrated, both models were used to simulate the transport of the striped bass eggs during the 1988 spawning period.

PREDICTED SPAWNING AND HATCHING LOCATIONS FOR 1988

As previously stated, because the striped-bass eggs are almost neutrally bouyant (specific gravity 1.001), they were modeled as though they were a dissolved substance in the BLTM. The age of the egg samples was determined by SCWMRD personnel. The mean daily temperature and egg age from the 1988 sampling data (table 3) were compared to the total development times supplied by SCWMRD (table 9) to determine the remaining development time required for hatching. Data simulating a slug of eggs were introduced to the BLTM at noon to simulate the striped bass eggs passing the sample site on a particular day. Then the BLTM was operated on a 1-hour time step for the development time of that set of eggs. The resulting concentration profile was plotted and the egg hatching location was predicted. The predicted spawning and hatching locations are given in tables 10-13.

The spawning locations of striped bass eggs were predicted in much the same manner. The age of the eggs was determined by SCWMRD personnel. Cross sections upstream of the sample sites were added to the BLTM. To facilitate tracking, the BLTM numbers each parcel as it enters each reach of the BLTM. The parcel of water passing the sample site at noon on the day in question was noted, and then the parcel was relocated in the system at the time step that corresponded to the age of the eggs.

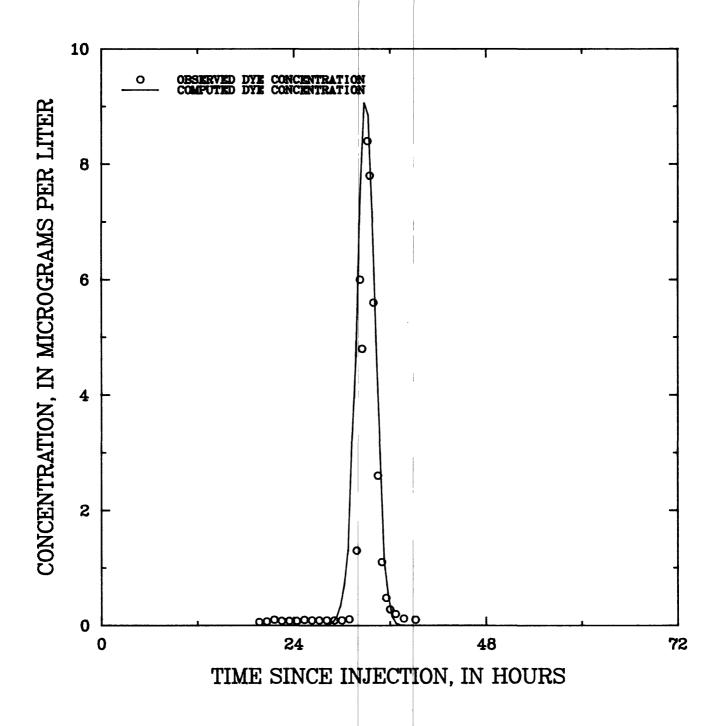


Figure 7.—Computed and observed dye concentrations in the Congaree River at the Southern Railway trestle, Congaree River mile 4.7.

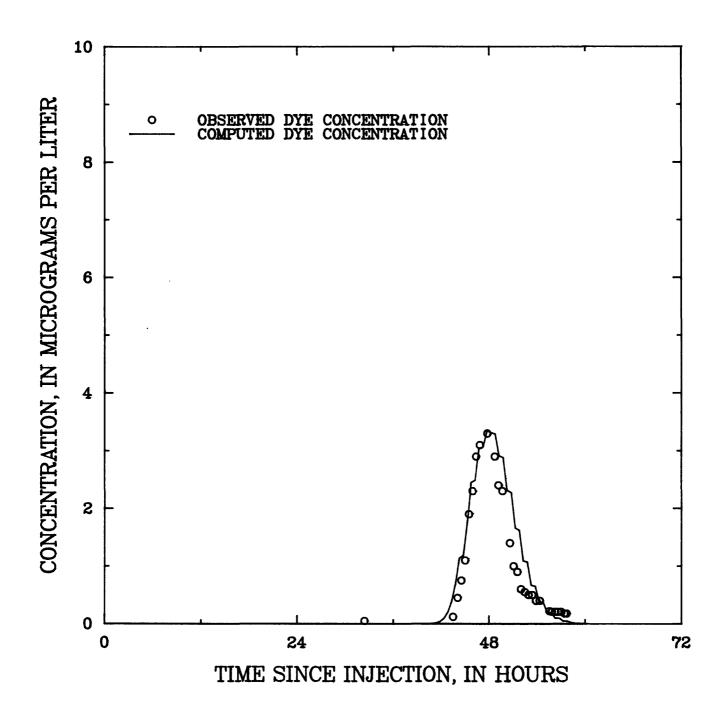


Figure 8.—-Computed and observed dye concentrations in the Wateree River at the U.S. Highway 378 bridge, Wateree River mile 25.6.

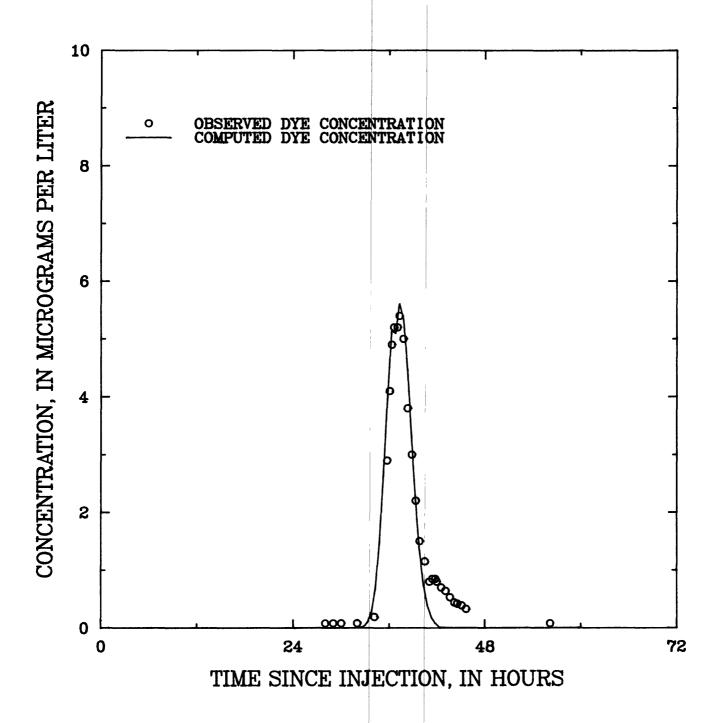


Figure 9.--Computed and observed dye concentrations in the Wateree River upstream of mouth, Wateree River mile 0.25.

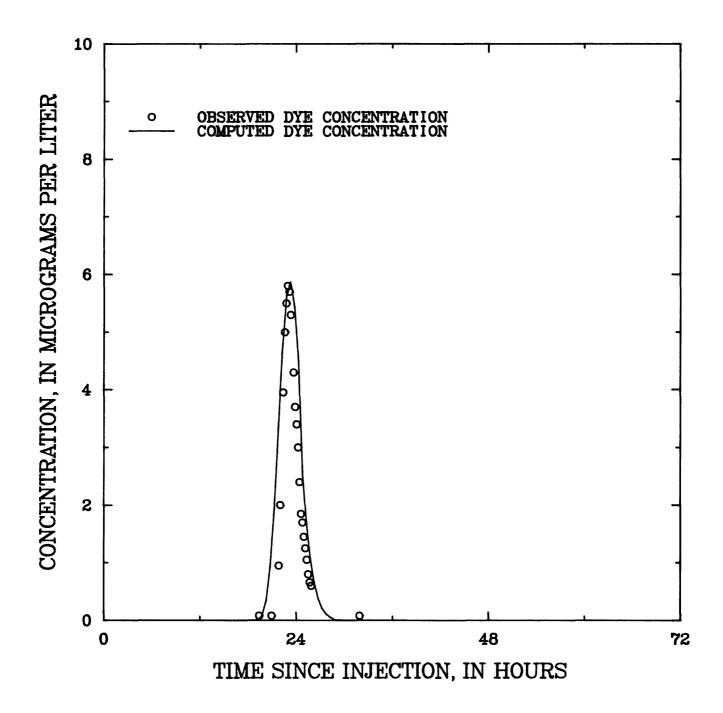


Figure 10.--Computed and observed dye concentrations in the Santee River at the Rimini Railway trestle, Santee River mile 5.3.

Table 9.--Striped bass egg development time

Temperature	Spawn-to-hatch time
(degrees Celsius)	(hours)
14.0	78.5
14.5	74.0
15.0	70.0
15.5	66.0
16.0	61.5
16.5	58.0
17.0	54.0
17.5	51.0
18.0	48.0
18.5	45.5
19.0	43.0
29.5	41.0
20.0	39.0
20.5	37.5
21.0	35.5
21.5	34.5
22.0	33.0
22.5	32.0
23.0	31.0
23.5	30.0
24.0	29.0
24.5	28.0
25.0	27.5
25.5	27.0
26.0	26.0
26.5	25.5
27.0	25.0

Table 10--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site Sl, station 02169710, Congaree River at the Southern Railway Trestle near Fort Motte

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

location	Leading edge river mile²	Lake Marion Lake Marion	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion 	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion	 Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion
Predicted range of hatch location	Peak river mile²	Lake Marion Lake Marion	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion 0.0	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion 	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion	 Lake Marion Lake Marion 0.0
Predicte	Trailing edge river mile ²	Lake Marion Lake Marion	Lake Marion Lake Marion 2.6 3.2 2.7	2.3 Lake Marion 3.6 	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion	 Lake Marion Lake Marion 4.1
	Spawn location river mile¹	28.5 28.5	23.8 20.2 28.1 16.3 13.9	16.3 18.5 41.2	20.2 16.3 19.4 32.1	20.2 23.3 34.8
	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	31 31	34 37 32 33	31 22 22	37 42 44 39	1 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 1 1
	Sampled egg age (hours)	17 17	14 11 17 9	11 32 	1, 11, 1	- 1 - 8 - 1 - 1 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5
	Date 1988	March 30 March 31	April 1 April 2 April 3 April 4 April 5	April 6 April 7 April 8 April 9 April 10	April 11 April 12 April 13 April 14 April 15	April 16 April 17 April 18 April 19 April 20

Table 10--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site Sl, station 02169710, Congaree River at the Southern Railway Trestle near Fort Motte--Continued

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

location	Leading edge river mile²	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion 1.0 Lake Marion	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion	Lake Marion 0.0 Lake Marion 2.2	0.0 Lake Marion 4.1 Lake Marion Lake Marion
Predicted range of hatch location	Peak river mile²	Lake Marion Lake Marion 2.5 4.6 1.7	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion .4	1.6 2.8 3.4 6.3	3.2 2.2 8.5 Lake Marion 1.5
Predicte	Trailing edge river mile ²	. 0.1 7.4 10.1 7.9	1.7 1.1 2.5 4.2 5.8	4.4 7.3 5.8 8.4 11.1	7.8 6.8 13.6 2.6 4.5
	Spawn location river mile¹	21.0 15.0 30.4 32.3 30.4	21.6 18.5 19.8 20.5 22.4	22.2 20.2 9.3 16.7 21.5	21.9 24.1 34.1 13.9 16.7
	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	30 30 19 16	25 27 28 27 25	26 30 25 20	21 21 14 27 24
	Sampled egg age (hours)	11 7 71 20 18	111 112 12 14	13 5 11 15	16 15 22 8 8
	Date 1988	April 21 April 22 April 23 April 24 April 24	April 26 April 27 April 28 April 29 April 30	May 1 May 2 May 3 May 4 May 5	May 6 May 7 May 8 May 9 May 10

Table 10.—-Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site Sl. station 02169710, Congaree River at the Southern Railway Trestle near Fort Motte—-Continued

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

				Predicted	Predicted range of hatch location	location
Date 1988	Sampled egg age (hours)	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	Spawn location river mile ¹	Trailing edge river mile²	Peak river mile²	Leading edge river mile²
May 11 May 12 May 13 May 14 May 15 May 16	12 14 25 9	20 30 23 17 3 18 18	18.9 5.8 13.9 20.2 33.6 13.6	10.7 6.8 9.7 12.8 13.8 13.1	5.7 2.7 5.1 12.4 8.3	2.6 Lake Marion 2.0 4.4 1.5 4.4

 1 - Congaree River mile; mile 0.0 is the confluence with Wateree River.

² - Santee River mile; mile 0.0 is the Santee River at the Browns Cut.

Table 11.--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site S2, station 02148315, Wateree River below Eastover

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

location	Leading edge river mile²	21.3 22.3 Lake Marion	 Lake Marion	Lake Marion 211.6 11.3
Predicted range of hatch location	Peak river mile²	24.0 25.3 23.7 Lake Marion	 Lake Marion	20.0 10.0 14.1
Predicted	Trailing edge river mile ²	 	 Lake Marion	24.0 12.3 16.7
	Spawn location river mile¹	20.0 20.0 31.1 46.7 14.5 20.0 21.6	22.1	32.4 45.8 52.9
	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)		: :8	28 13 7
	Sampled egg age (hours)	11 11 23 6 28 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0	18 30 36
	Date 1988	March 30 March 31 April 1 April 2 April 4 April 5 April 6 April 9 April 10 April 10 April 11 April 12 April 13 April 13		April 18 April 19 April 20

Table 11.--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site S2, station 02148315, Wateree River below Eastover--Continued

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

location	Leading edge river mile²	Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion ¹ 0.2 ² 13.3	Lake Marion 24.1 2.7 Lake Marion Lake Marion	20.0 22.2 26.4 24.3 212.8
Predicted range of hatch location	Peak river mile²	Lake Marion 20.0 23.7 12.4 10.0	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	22.9 26.2 210.3 28.7 215.1
Predicte	Trailing edge river mile ²	Lake Marion 24.1 28.6 14.4 12.7	25.0 214.0 29.2 27.4	2 6.9 212.3 214.2 212.9 11.6
	Spawn location river mile¹	14.9 20.0 26.4 55.9 32.6	46.7 41.1 20.7 18.2 19.7	17.7 14.5 21.3 18.8 28.3
	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	37 30 24 11 15	25 23 23 24 25 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	34 33 24 17
	Sampled egg age (hours)	4 8 13 24 23	15 23 10 8 9	7 12 9 19
	Date 1988	April 21 April 22 April 23 April 24 April 25	April 26 April 27 April 28 April 29 April 30	May 1 May 2 May 3 May 4

Table 11.--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site S2, station 02148315, Wateree River below Eastover--Continued

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

location	Leading edge river mile²	 Lake Marion 27.0 23.5 20.7
Predicted range of hatch location	Peak river mile²	21.0 211.6 28.2 214.6
Predicted	Trailing edge river mile ²	26.0 1.2 212.8 1.7
	Spawn location river mile¹	 16.9 27.8 21.6 20.0
	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	7. 30 18 23 31
	Sampled egg age (hours)	
	Date 1988	May 6 May 7 May 8 May 9 May 10 May 11

- Wateree River mile; mile 0.0 is the confluence with the Congaree River.

² - Santee River mile; mile 0.0 is the Santee River at Browns Cut.

Table 12.--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site S3, station 02148100, Wateree River near Boykin

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

location	Leading edge river mile²	11 1111	29.1 26.8 	11111	12.2 27.5 16.2 10.0
Predicted range of hatch location	Peak river mile¹	11 1111	2.2 3.1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11111	8.3 2.2 12.4 7.3 27.2
Predicted	Trailing edge river mile ¹	11 1111	7.9	11111	14.4 9.2 19.3 17.2 31.7
1	Spawn location river mile¹		61.1 upstream of study area 	1111	60.3 55.9 62.8 62.9
	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	11 1111	53 50 ups		42 42 36 36
	Sampled egg age (hours)	11 111	%1		9 9 12 12
	Date 1988	March 30 March 31 April 1 April 2 April 3 April 4		April 11 April 12 April 13 April 14 April 15	April 16 April 17 April 18 April 19 April 20

Table 12.--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site S3, station 02148100, Wateree River near Boykin--Continued

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

location	Leading edge river mile²	17.1 121.1 122.2	12.6 136.0	24.5 19.1 122.1	132.9 128.5 123.6 127.2 126.1	123.6 121.9 120.5 124.6 132.9
Predicted range of hatch location	Peak river mile¹	14.0 28.5 27.6	11.5	24.0 28.9	38.1 32.2 29.2 31.9	30.9 27.5 27.5 31.7 43.9
Predicted	Trailing edge river mile ¹	21.1 32.8 31.9	20.1 44.2	32.5 33.2	42.3 38.3 32.2 36.1 36.0	33.9 31.6 32.0 38.1 47.2
	Spawn location river mile¹	58.9 58.9 62.5 metreem of study area	65.6 of study	60.7 60.7 58.9	62.8 62.8 55.5 61.2 62.5	58.9 61.7 58.9 64.1 59.8
	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	33.33		38 8 3 38 3	33438	22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2
	Sampled egg age (hours)	14000	8 27	10 8 5	13 2 9 10	6 9 8 10
	Date 1988	April 21 April 22 April 23 April 24	1	April 28 April 29 April 30	May 1 May 2 May 4 May 5	May 6 May 7 May 8 May 9 May 10

Table 12.--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site 53, station 02148100, Wateree River near Boykin--Continued

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

location	Leading edge river mile²	139.2 132.8 129.9 131.7
Predicted range of hatch location	Peak river mile ¹	42.6 36.4 32.7 36.0 41.5
Predicted	Trailing edge river mile ^l	45.9 42.0 37.2 41.8 45.9
'	Spawn location river mile¹	56.3 62.1 55.1 61.5 upstream of study area
	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	27 21 32 23 16 upst
	Sampled egg age (hours)	12 1 16 16 17
	Date 1988	May 11 May 12 May 13 May 14 May 15 May 16 May 16

 1 - Wateree River mile; mile 0.0 is the confluence with the Congaree River.

² - Santee River mile; mile 0.0 is the Santee River at Browns Cut.

Table 13.--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site S4, station 02169625, Congaree River west of Wise Lake near Gadsden

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

Predicted range of hatch location	velopment Spawn location Trailing edge Peak Leading edge ne, sampled river mile¹ river mile² river mile² e to hatch (hours)	42 39.3 Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion	40 38.1 210.7 20.8 Lake Marion 41 36.1 29.8 22.7 Lake Marion 2.6 35.5 12.5 2.7 2.6 3.6 2.6 32.0 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	33 40.6 214.1 24.4 Lake Marion 37 44.0 27.3 20.0 Lake Marion 	45 45 Se.8 Lake Marion Lake Marion Lake Marion
	ment sampled hatch 's)				
	Sampled egg age (hours)	ه ۱	8 7 10 7	14 14	6 9
	Date 1988	March 30 March 31	April 1 April 2 April 3 April 4 April 5	April 6 April 7 April 8 April 9 April 10	April 11 April 12 April 13 April 14

Table 13.--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site S4, station 02169625, Congaree River west of Wise Lake near Gadsden--Continued

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

location	Leading edge river mile²	1	Lake Marion	Lake Marion Lake Marion	Lake Marion	20.8	² 5.6 Lake Marion	22.4 23.0 23.1	7.4 3.6	28.4 210.7 210.5 210.0 28.5
Predicted range of hatch location	Peak river mile²	1	20°8	² 2.9	24.6	27.1	² 13.6 ² 5.6	210.0 210.3 28.8	² 13.3 210.7	114.6 10.0 10.0 12.9 214.8
Predicted	Trailing edge river mile ²	;	29.1	² 12.1 ² 10.8	213.2	.2.	15.4 10.0	12.9 12.5	14.6 11.8	15.6 15.1 16.2 214.0 16.4
	Spawn location river mile¹	1	39.7	39.7 39.7	40.2	3.5 2.0 3.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5	44.0 40.2	43.0 40.7 36.5	41.9	40.2 36.8 35.9 41.5
	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	1	1 82	ጟጜ	32	4 8	24 31	4387	27.7 30	28 28 23 24
	Sampled egg age (hours)	:	Ι ∞	σ, αο	oνα	n∞	13 8	12 10 7	12 9	10 8 8 13
	Date 1988			April 19 April 20	Ξ:	1:1	April 24 April 25	April 26 April 27 April 28	111	May 2 May 2 May 3 May 4 May 5

Table 13.--Predicted spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected at site S4, station 02169625, west of Wise Lake near Gadsden--Continued

[dashes indicate no sample obtained]

				Predicte	Predicted range of hatch location	location
Date 1988	Sampled egg age (hours)	Development time, sampled age to hatch (hours)	Spawn location river mile¹	Trailing edge river mile ²	Peak river mile²	Leading edge river mile²
May 6 May 7 May 8 May 9 May 10	8 12 13 10	30 22 24 21	38.4 42.1 42.6 41.2 42.2	11.8 17.2 16.8 16.6	29.5 1.99 10.0 215.0	22.6 210.7 28.7 27.8 24.9
	12 13 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	18 27 19 18 20	41.9 32.6 41.2 39.9 36.1	115.7 1 6.6 113.2 114.8	18.3 1.4 15.8 17.4	¹ 2.2 211.2 1.2 ¹ 2.0 11.2
May 16 May 17 May 18	8 15 15	19 13 14	36.1 41.9 42.2	115.2 120.5 118.6	18.5 114.4 112.6	13.3 18.1 16.6

 1 - Congaree River mile, river mile; mile 0.0 is the confluence with the Wateree River.

² - Santee River mile, river mile; mile 0.0 is the Santee River at Browns Cut.

The transport simulation results indicate that the striped bass eggs were spawned on the Congaree River from river mile 5.8 to river mile 44.0 and on the Wateree River from river mile 14.5 to upstream of the study limit, river mile 66.3. Additionally, a majority of the striped bass eggs sampled at sites S1, S2, and S4 hatched in the Santee River or Lake Marion. Nearly 100 percent of the eggs sampled at site S3 hatched in the lower Wateree River. The eggs hatched from the upper reaches of Lake Marion to river mile 16.7 on the Congaree River and to river mile 46.5 on the Wateree River. For the 1988 spawning period, the modeled results indicate that most of the striped bass eggs hatched in Santee River near Lake Marion. Eggs that hatched or were spawned outside the study area were noted.

EQUATIONS TO PREDICT SPAWNING AND HATCHING LOCATIONS

Most results were used to compute site-specific regression equations for the four sample sites. These equations predict spawning and hatching locations using discharge, egg age, egg development time, and temperature as explanatory variables. Stepwise regression analyses were made by using P-STAT (P-STAT, Inc., 1986), a file management, data modification, and statistical analysis software system. All variables were transformed into logarithms and statistical testing was done before analysis to (1) obtain a linear regression model, and (2) achieve equal variance about the regression line throughout the range (Riggs, 1968, p. 10). A 95 percent confidence limit was specified to select the significant independent variables.

Accuracy of linear multiple-regression techniques can be expressed by two standard statistical measures: the coefficient of determination, R², and the standard error of regression (or estimate). The R² statistic indicates the proportion of the total variation of the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variables. For instance, an R² of 0.93 would indicate that 93 percent of the variation in the dependent variable is accounted for by the independent variables. The standard error of regression is, by definition, the standard deviation of the residuals of the regression equation and contains about two-thirds of the data in the range of the 95 percent confidence level. Conversely, about one-third of the data will fall outside the standard error of regression. The standard error presented represents the standard error between the BLTM computed results and the regression equations.

The equations developed by using multiple stepwise regression techniques for the indicated sample sites (fig. 2) are listed below:

Sample site 1:

$$HD = (0.031)(DT^{0.68})(Q^{0.51})$$
 (5)

 $R^2 = 0.932$

SE = 4.6 percent Maximum distance = 20.9 mi

$$SD = (0.0107)(Age^{1.05})(Q^{0.56})$$
 (6)

 $R^2 = 0.986$

SE = 5.6 percent Maximum distance = 41.8 mi

Sample site 2:

$$HD = (0.033)(DT^{-1.02})(Q^{0.42})$$
 (7)

 $R^2 = 0.982$

SE = 5.1 percent Maximum distance = 27.4 mi

$$SD = (0.0447)(Age^{1.08})(Q^{0.38})$$
 (8)

 $R^2 = 0.996$

SE = 5.1 percent Maximum distance = 55.0 mi

Sample site 3:

$$HD = (0.009)(DT^{1.10})(Q^{0.56})$$
 (9)

 $R^2 = 0.939$

SE = 10.0 percent Maximum distance = 65.8 mi

$$SD = (0.00501)(Age^{1.09})(Q^{0.64})$$
 (10)

 $R^2 = 0.949$

SE = 18.9 percent Maximum distance = 11.6 mi

Sample site 4:

$$HD = (0.160)(DT^{0.87})(Q^{0.28})$$
 (11)

 $R^2 = 0.956$

SE = 9.3 percent Maximum distance 43.6 mi

$$SD = (0.0417)(Age^{0.85})(Q^{0.45})$$
 (12)

 $R^2 = 0.967$

SE = 5.9 percent Maximum Distance 19.1 mi

where

HD = Distance downstream to hatching point from sampling point, in miles.

SD = Distance upstream to spawning point from sampling point, in miles.

DT = Development time from time sampled to hatch, in hours.

Age = Age of sampled eggs, in hours.

Q = Discharge, in cubic feet per second.

 R^2 = Coefficient of determination.

SE = Standard error of estimate, in percent.

The data for these equations were obtained from SCWMRD and from USGS computations. Development time is a function of egg age and water temperature and may be obtained by using tables 3 and 4, provided by SCWMRD. Conditions during the 1988 spawning period that caused the egg hatching distance or spawning distance to exceed the limits of the study were not used to determine the regression equations; therefore, these equations are accurate for predicted values less than the respective maximum distances listed for each equation.

Plots of residuals and the explanatory variables indicated that the regression models were not biased.

SUMMARY

The spawning and hatching locations of striped bass eggs collected by South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department in 1988 in the Santee River system in South Carolina were predicted with flow and transport models. The two computer models used were a one-dimensional unsteady flow model, or BRANCH and the Branched Lagrangian Transport model, or BLTM.

Physical characteristics of the striped bass eggs were determined using laboratory experiments. These experiments indicated that the average specific gravity of the egg is 1.001 and the average settling velocity is 0.01 ft/s. Additional laboratory experiments indicated that the minimum velocity required to keep the striped bass eggs in suspension is approximately 0.2 ft/s.

The BRANCH model simulated the hydraulic conditions, discharge, area, and top width used to drive the transport model, BLTM. The results of a dye study were used to calibrate the BLTM. The BLTM simulated the transport and dispersion of the striped bass eggs as they traveled through the system suspended in the water column. Because of the results of the specific gravity experiments, the striped bass eggs were assumed to act as a dissolved substance. Output from the BLTM predicted the spawning and hatching location of the eggs.

The transport simulation results indicate that the eggs were spawned from river mile 5.8 to river mile 44.0 on the Congaree River and from River mile 14.5 to upstream of the study limit, river mile 66.3, on the Wateree River. Additionally, the eggs hatched from the upper reaches of Lake Marion to river mile 16.7 on the Congaree River and from river mile 0.0 to river mile 46.5 on the Wateree River. For the 1988 spawning period, the modeled results indicate that most of the striped bass eggs hatched in the Santee River near Lake Marion.

Egg age and development time, discharge, and temperature were used in multiple stepwise regression analyses to develop site-specific equations to estimate spawning and hatching locations. Temperature was not statistically significant; therefore, it was not included in the regression equations. Either the model or the equations can be used to predict spawning and hatching locations.

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ERRATA SHEET

In the list of cooperators on the cover and title page of this report, the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Division should be listed as South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department.